WASHINGTON, AUGUST 19, 1857

Cardinal Maxims. 1st. The I deral Union must be maintained.
2d. The reserved rights of the States must be

respected.

3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must be

4th. A until of Church and State must be pre 5th. The rights of conscience must be guaran-

American interests must be promoted. 7th. An American nationality must be cher-Sectional agitation must be terminated.

Foreign paupers and criminals must be ex 10. The naturalization laws must be amended 11th. "Squatter sovereignty" and alien suffrage must be repudiated.

12th. Americans must rule America AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN. First Ward, Alfred D. Barron, corner of

Twentieth streets.
For Second, Third and Fourth Wards, Henry John-

For Second, Third and Fourth wards, genry Johnson, residence 409 K street.

For Georgetown, Mr. Devine.

For Seventh Ward, Mr. Burgess, corner of Eighth and D streets, Island.

For Sixth Ward, John Little.

For Fifth Ward, Mortimer Smallwood, No. 374

North Capitol street, between B and C.

Dr. J. W. Perkinson, Parker street, between Lombard and Pratt, is our agent for the city of Baltimore.

HENRY JOHNSON, our agent for 2d, 3d and 4th Wards, has established the following places for the accommodation of persons wishing to subscribe for the American. To insure punctuality, subscribers will please be particular and give the correct number of their houses, the name of the street or avenue it fronts on, and the name of the two streets it is between. We have a number of subscribers who have not been found by the carriers in consequence of the imperfect, and, in many cases, inaccurate description of their res-

2d Ward-B. W. Reed, grocery, corner of 14th 8d Ward-J. McNew, grocery, opposite N.

market, on 7th street.
4th Ward-Wm. Lord, grocery, corner 5th and G, No. 890. S. De Camp & Co., bookstore, 438, Pa. av.

between 4 1-2 and 6th streets.

Norg.—No money is to be paid to the carrie s for the paper. The agent himself is the only person to whom payments are to be made, and will be collected weekly.

All communications relating to the p bi cation of this paper, must be addressed to C. W. FENTON, Washington, D. C.

TER . T . A. erican will be issued to c. week, on W. csd y and Saturday mornin . As soon as the advarising patronage will was at , it will be issu three times a week. Price pa wak, as Semi or Lei weekly, Five Cents.

To ADV RTISERS.—Our terms of dvertising will e, for the first insertion, five cents per line, fr v cach subsequent insertion two-an ba- alf cents. All who favor us in this respect, so all I ave attentio called to their advertisements, and from time to t me especial notices of their places of business au l stock in trade.

At the urgent request of many readers w publish, on the first page of our paper to-day, the article headed " A Brick!" We also republish the article "Inventors and the Patent Office," on account of an accident to the form which rendered that interesting paper illegible. Several communications are unavoidably omitted.

Mr. Carrington's speech, what we publish to-day, will be published on Saturday, by the past Bradley's speccires, will be published as soon as written out.

INFLUENCE WITH THE GOVERN-MENT.

Speaking of a transaction between the Government and an individual, which is likely to be immensely profitable to the latter, a gentleman-Democrat-remarked to us that it had been said that this individual represented a company, and he thought it must be so, as he had not influence enough with the Government to carry through or obtain such a contract.

"Influence enough with the Government to obtain such a contract," This expression, dropped casually by a friend of the administration, speaks volumes; it shows at once how profitable contracts are obtained here, and even how just claims are to be obtained. "Influence with the Government!" And who have " influence with the Gov ernment"? Politicians, who are known to have an influence with the masses, or who pall the wires for the party.

"Influence with the Government!" To do tract to the individual or company who are the lowest responsible bidders? It would seem, to unsophisticated persons, that to do this is but the duty of the Government, and can it be necessary to bring influence upon the Government to induce it to do its duty? Yes, this "influence" is sometimes necessary; and we have known persons brought here to effect such an object a distance of the party sceking the action of the Government.

But it is more often the case that an individual or individuals are sought to exert an influence upon the Government with a view to obtain some profitable contract or bargain, at highly, sometimes extravagantly, remunerating prices; and not unfrequently the purpose is accomplished, as In the sale of the Fort Snelling lands to Mr. Steele, The "influence" is always of a political character. and in yielding to it the Government usually cousider as paying off or rewarding with "the spoils" some of their important political friends-conducting, as a member of the present Cabinet declared his intention to do, the business of the Government for the benefit of the party. It is this purpose and practice which render this "influence" necessary. If the heads of the respective Departments looked with a single eye to the public good. and were resolved to do their duty, and their whole duty, without fear, favor, or affection, and in the discharge of their public duties to know no man's politics, or anything of his political influences or wire pullings, the tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars now paid for the services of those who have "influence with the Government," or a recognized claim to be paid for their political services, past and prospective, out of the public treasury, would no longer be required. How many millions are annually paid out of the Treasury to political favorites, under cover of contracts, purchases, &c., the people can never know; but there are many, and good, easy, rich Uncle SAN bears it meekly and patiently

The highest ground in the city is the corner of N street north and Eleventh street west, being 103 feet above ordinary low tide. The next highest is the base of the National Observatory, being 96 feet. The eastern front of the Capitol is 89 feet; the coner of I street north and Thirteenth street west, 82; and the foundation of St. John's Church, 65.

An Interesting Letter. WASHINGTON, August 12, 1857.

MY DEAR BOB :-I returned here from my jaunt to Niagara, Mon real and Saratoga about a week ago. I had a first rate time of it, having fallen in and made one of a party of as clever fellows and charming "won ind" as you'd wish to meet with. The girls were full of life and fun, and we had a jolly trip. We were 'together two weeks;" and I must tell you, ntre nous, that I find I have lost something, and I suspect that blackeyed rogue of a Kate stole it; at any rate I intend to try if she will not give me something in exchange.

You want to know how I am get ing on here? Prime. I got promoted yesterday to a \$1600 clerkship, on account of my efficiency, and, between our elves, my being a favorite with the head of the Department. As to my efficiency, I wont say much about that; the fact is, I never did like to work, and I don't mean to do so if I can help "Kissing," they say, "goes by favor;" yes, and so does promotion, here. As to boning down to my desk and working like a dray horse, I shan't do it; I know a way worth ten of that. No, no, Bob, let me slone for managing. I've got on the blind side of the Secretary, and mean to keep there. He is a great Democrat; so am I; hates an old line Whig; so do I; but a Know-Nothing is his abomination, and there's no one he loves so well as he who hates and abuses these "varmints" most .--Now, this just suits me, and so, as I visit his family, I never fail to let out upon the bloody Know-Nerhings as bitterly as I possibly can. By the way, they are getting it from Judge Crawford now about right; I hope he will send the rascals to the Penitentiary, every one of them, for not less than ten years. We have wanted to get rid of the old fellow, as he had become such an old fogy; but he has shown the right sort of pluck in these trials, and I reckon will get his salary raised next winter on account of it.

There are some old Whigs in the Departments yet, but most of them went for Buchanan, and all pretended to do so, and for that reason claim that they ought to be kept in. I despise them, but we can put the work off upon their shoulders, and make them do it, for they durst not re fuse nor complain; if they did, they know very well they'd have to march by double quick time. It does me good to hear them repudiate their party and profess to be Democrats; just as if we did not know them-the hypocrites and traitors! Some of them have been suspected of having been Know Nothings, and where this is the case, they have been required to hand in a declaration in writing and in some instances to be sworn to, that they are not Know-Nothings, and have no affiliation with the dark lautern party. If they refuse to hand in such a declaration, off go their heads, and their bodies are kicked into the gutters, where they may rot for aught I care. I tell you, Bob, Mr. Buchan an's administration do these matters up brown, and are not airaid to take the responsibility. They may charge us with being foreigners, and all that who cares, we are carrying the elections every where, which shows the people are with us.

My promotion to a \$1600 place was very accep table, and did'nt come any too soon, for I spent so much money for the presidential election last year, and to secure a victory in our State this year, that I was rather hard up. The next jump will be to an \$1800 place, and I shall not be long reaching that, if abuse of the Know-Nothings will win it; for I hate them worse than snakes. The head of our Department is the right sort of a man; I heard him say myself, that he felt it to be his duty to manage the Department for the benefit of his party, and I know he goes all lengths in that day's proceedings, &c. Mesars. Scott's, Ellis', and way. That's the boy for me; I like a man that will, as they ased to say, "go the whole hog" for his party. Why should'nt he? What the d-1 do we fight for, if not for "the spoils?" and if we don't take 'thé spoils" when we whip our enemies, I see no use in spending time and money, sweating, toiling and fighting to carry the day. Talk about patriotism and the country, and all that sort of stuff! My patriotism is the love of my party, and the pickings and stealings, &c.; and as for the country, I reckon she can take care of herself.— a magnificent site for a great town, in one of the So you have my political creed in a nut shell, and I don't believe in any other. Hang patriotism, its an obselete idea, as Dan. Webster said of the Bank.

Yours, dear Bob, forever and a day,

ALL FISH.

All are fish that come to the Democratic net barks, whales, gudgeons and cels; Whigs, Abo itionists, Free-sollers and Americans, or, as the Democrats term them, Know Nothings-all are good Democrats, provided they will take hold and tug at the democratic oar. In Frederick county, Md., the Democrats have made up a ticket of what? To allow a just claim, or to give a con- Whies and Americ as chiefly, apostates, of course, and the Democratic candidate for Governor of that State, is an old, stiff upper-lip Whig; and in Ken tucky, James B. Clay, son of "the gallant Harry Clay," heads and leads the line of apostates, dis tu bing the repose of the dead, with shouts of exultation at democratic victories.

Ex Governor Ransom, of Michigan, whom the Democrats in Kansas are now running for delegate from 500 to 2,000 miles, at a very heavy cost to to Congress, in 1849 argued strongly in his message to the Legislature of Michigan, against the institution of slavery, and in favor of the constitutionality of the power of Congress over it in the Territories, as well as for the exercise of that power to prohibit it. A "Black Republican" now ould not use stronger language in this direction then he, then a Democrat in good and regular standing, employed on this occasion-language which were he to adopt now, would precure his ejectment from the party by as summary a process as the Democracy of the slave States use themselves of anti-slavery parsons and editors. Here is the conclusion which Governor Ransom

then came to: "If, then, such be the acknowledged character and tendencies of slavery, should it be suffered to extend a single line into territory now free? The deep and abiding sentiment of my heart, the deliberate and settled conviction of my judgment,

alike respond, No, never! BARBECUE AT ASHLAND.

James B. Clay, the apostate son of Henry, lately gave a barbacue to his father's old enemies and calumniators, in honor of a victory which they never could win while he lived, and which, had he been living they would not have won. And old Ashland, so long the Mecca of Whigism, rang with the revelery and shouts of the Democracy, who now feasted on "the best bloods of Ashland, and drank the choice wines of "the Statesman of the West," whom they so long persecuted! What a triumph for the Democracy of Kentucky! It was the Goths and Vandals in the Capitol of Rome; the Jaracens in the Temple of Jerusalem; the Turks in St. Peter's of Rome. The ass, says the fable, kicked the dead lion, whom, living, dare not so much as look in the face. And James B., the son of Henry Clay, was the presiding host over this assemblage of his father's toes, brought there to exult over his grave.

forced to acknowledge that styled D the elections that have lately taken place, and we are daily reminded of the fact by their clamorous and exulting shouts. But what does this prove? that they are right, and the best friends of the country? Just as surely, then, does the fact that the friends of liberty were everywhere defeated in Europe, in 1848, prove that despotism, which tri-umphed over them, was right, and that they and their cause ought to be trampled under the iron heel of tyranny.

In Naples, at the present moment, reigns th most blood-thirsty tyrant that can be found upon a throne in any part of the globe. Groaning under the oppressiveness of his cruelty, the people there have made frequent efforts to free them selves from his tyranny, but have failed to accom plish their purpose; and hundreds have therefore been executed, other hundreds loaded with chains and cast into dungeons such as, happily, we know nothing of in this country, while others have escaped and become voluntary exiles. Now wha does this prove? that the tyrant and his tyranny ought to be sustained and the friends of liberty persecuted? If so, then the victories of the rampant and exultant Democracy prove that American and Americanism deserves to be trodden down trampled under foot, hunted and persecuted from one end of the country to the other.

The spirit of malignant hatred and persecutio now manifested by the Locofocos towards Ameri cans has its parallel in that which animated Claverhouse and his bloody dragoons, in their searching out the hiding places, and chasing and slaughtering the covenanters of Scotland. But because the government had the power to hunt run down, kill, and destroy, without discrimination of age or sex, and without mercy, these pious people, does it follow that the government was all right and the covenanters all wrong? Did that cruel and bloody persecution root out and destroy the covenanters? So far from this it did but kni them together as a band of brothers, and make them ready to die for each other and for the faith for which they were so horribly persecuted. And so it is ever: persecution invariably counteracts its own purposes, and in the end proves a benefit to those it would injure. Our opponents, we suppose, draw the inference from the result of these elections, that Americans ought not to rule America, and that as between native born Amer cans and foreigners, the latter have a better right vote at elections than the former. Now, though the people of the States where Democracy has triumphed may have intended to say, and die say, this, we shall still hold to the doctrine that Americans ought to rule America, and that they have a better right at American polls than aliens

CAN IT BE TRUE?

It is announced that the Secretary of the Interio as confirmed the sale of Fort Snelling, Minne sots, to Mr. Franklin Steele, of St. Anthony, at \$11 per acre. We can scarcely believe this, as every one knows that, at public sale, the property would nave commanded at least \$50 an acre!

Why should this valuable tract of land hav een sold to a favorite, at private sale, at a price so far below its true value, and at some \$300,000 less than it would have brought at public sale?

Is Mr. Steele the only individual who pockets his immense profit, or are there some others here in the Department who are also to "make a good thing of it?" We should like to know, and we think the people about St. Paul, St. Anthony, Minneopolis and Fort Snelling would also like to know If the land has been sold, as is represented, the ransaction smells strongly of corruption.

In reference to this subject, we find, since writ ing the above, the following in the Boston Trav-

A GROSS SWINDLE .- Fort Suelling, rendere useless as a government outpost by the advance of civilization, has recently been sold by Government for the sum of \$90,000. The sale includes 1000 acres of surrounding land, the whole beautifully located at the junction of the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers, near St. Anthony's Falls. most valuable and rapidly rising sections of M nesota, and, had the property been opened to public bidding, would have brought many times the paltry sum which some administration favorites have been permitted to gulph the prize in at. Half a million dollars would have been a small Half a taillion dollars would have been a small figure for the property thus pocketed for less than a hundred thousand. Who are the lucky holders under this swindle, and may we not know by what greasing of fingers the thing was accomplished?

MORE PETTY PROSCRIPTION. We learn that on Saturday last, a number of

sechanics, twelve or fourteen, who have families, were dismissed from the Navy-yard. Cause : Suspected of having been born on American soil.

Judge Crawford having decided that foreigners

-Irishmen at least-have a better right here than our own native-born citizens, the Secretary of the Navy feels bound, we suppose, to prefer them to our own mechanics, and to turn the latter out to make room for the former. If there is not employment enough for all, the Americans, of course, nust give way to the Paddy's. No wonder the latter pour in upon us like the locusts and frogs of Egypt.

How proud Americans must be of their cou try! How paternally and kindly it treats them! How ardently they must love their own, their native

How pleasant it must be to the Secretary to know that he has deprived a dozen men of the neans of procuring bread for their wives and children! We hope he slept soundly on Saturday night, after this piece of work, and knowing that he is getting \$153 a week from Uncle Sam.

A collision between two steamboats occurre on Long Island Sound on Saturday, by which many lives were lost. One of the boats was commanded by Captain Smith, who sustained a severe loss .-Six of his children bad previously died. His wife and one child were at New London, and three others with him were lost; they were returning from an excursion they had been making during their school vacation. The blow, he thought, would be overpowering to his wife. Many heartrending circumstances, in regard to this collisis are related.

The counterfeiters recently arrested in Indiana are now on trial. Some of them confessed their guilt, and told where a list of the whole gang, three undred in number, could be found. It comprise many who have heretofore stood fair in society.

A German Chemist has succeeded in producing a gem which is said to compare most favorably with the natural diamond. This is " bor," the elementary substance of boric acid. Heretofore no chemical means has been found capable of redu cing it to its natural state. This new substance, bor," is equal to the diamond in resisting chemical agents, and is even harder.

The latest news from Cuba in the price of sugar. The crops in Cuba, Louisiana and els where promise an abundant yield.

THE MIOT TRIALS.

at 11 o'clock, the Jury, Oours, stating their utter inability to a verdict, when Judge Crawford, who tained from them, that their disagree of opinion of ceeded from a difference of opinio proved, and not from any doubts on the legal uestions involved, discharged the Jury, and adjourned the Court to the next regular term, in

Thus has terminated, for the present, one of the est remarkable trials ever witnessed in any civilized community, to be revived at the next term, unless the United States authorities, shall, in the mean time be forced, by public opinion, to cease their cruside against the American-born citizens of Washington. Of course, we have no means of judging, what effect has so far been produced, pon the views, feelings and purposes of the par ty in power, by the palpable and overwhelming tion which has overtaken the assumptions on which this prosecution was based.

This trial forms an epoch in American history t is the first instance known to us in the United States, in which one political party has officined he aid of the Federal Government, through the oint instrumentality of the military forces, and the orms of judicial proceedings, to prostrate an anagonistic political party. We would fain hope it will be the last, but that may depend upon the nanner in which the American press and people shall rebuke this first attempt to "crush out" and lestroy, by such infamous means, a rival political

An election for city officers was held in Wash agton on the 1st day of June, and on that occas on, the same excitement and the common occur rences of election days, were witnessed at the polls of the 1st precinct of the Fourth Ward. Fifteen or twenty "Plug Uglies" came to Washington from Baltimore, on the morning of the election they having heard that a rival party, denominated the "Empires," had previously come over from the same city, to aid the sham Democracy.

The "Plug Uglies" made their appearance near the polls, at the above-named precinct, at a time when a column of naturalized foreigners number ing perhaps one hundred, had virtually posse of the avenue to the ballot-box, and that, too, by concert, when an Irishman, on being asked wh ther he had his "papers," responded tauntingly, No: but I have a brick!! A general affray was thus created, and in the melee perhaps half a dozen persons were slightly injured-the column was broken up-a general stampede took place, ome of the parties jumping into the windows of the room which the Commissioners of Election occupied; the Commissioners left with the ballot boxes; and in less than three minutes the affray was over; peace was restored, and the Commis sioners, in less than half an hour, resumed thei places, and the voting proceeded even more rapidly and just as quietly as before the disturbance This is the proof by a dozen unimpeached wit-

After the polls had been reopened, whilst voting was going on peaceably, Mayor Magruder, applied or the Marines, and the President directed the to be placed under the Mayor's charge.

About 1 P. M. the Marines came to the neigh porhood of the polls. The Commissioners closed the polls on the approach of the Marines, and refused to open them in the presence of the Ma-

A small swivel had been brought to the neighborhood, because of the ordering out of the Marines, and the parties having it in charge avowed their purpose to defend themselves and the people from the assaults of the Marines.

The Marines charged upon the swivel (which was spiked previously,) and captured it, and near about the same moment a pistol or two was discharged and some stones thrown at the Marines. who, (without orders, it is now said,) fired some 60 or 70 shots indiscriminately, killing and wounding some 25 or 30 by-standers who had no part

In order to throw the blame of this sla upon the "American party," the press of Wasl ington published onesided views of the occurrence, and a grand jury of between 20 and 24 persons, of whom, not one was an "American" (by party designation) made a report wholly onesided, and brought in indictments against those "Americans," whom the police designated as having been most active on the occasion.

Thirteen of those "Americans" were put on trial some three weeks ago upon an indictment for a riot. The jury empanelled on the occasion was composed of nine anti-Americans (some of them exceedingly bitter partisans) and three persons who, though not designated as "Americans," had sympathies in favor of Americanism. Of the jury, five were in favor of an acquittal and seven for conviction. Two anti-Americans on the jury were opposed to a conviction.

The proofs submitted on eit'er side will soon be spread before the country, as reported by the accomplished reporter for the United States Senate, Mr. Sutton. The speeches of Messrs. Carrington, Scott, Ellis, and Bradley, for the defence, will also be published, first in this paper and then in a volume, with the testimony, and the arguments of the United States Attorney. The country can then judge of the matter intelligibly; and we venture to predict that the judgment of all candid and fair minded men will be, that a more shameful, partisan, and vindictive prosecution has never disgraced the pages of judicial history.

We give to-day the speech of Mr. Carrington (first in order of time,) and shall next week present that of Mr. Scott, of Virginia; then the speech of Mr. Ellis, closing with that of Mr. Bradley. We have heard but one opinion pronounced upon these speeches, and that opinion is, that they are worthy of the fame of their authors, and that they have demolished the fabric reared by

We are much mistaken if every honorable man in the sham Democratic party here is not ashamed of the prosecution to which we have referred We know many such gentlemen, who have openly avowed the opinion that the prosecution was nost shameful one, and ought to be dismissed.

The opinion prevails here, almost universally, that the President of the United States was imposed upon by the representations of the Mayor This may have been true, and doubtless was so but this forms no rational excuse for his consent to the use of the Marines on that occasion, for, if we properly understand the law, the contingency had not arisen in which the President could call out the military force.

When Congress convenes, let an inquiry be made into the authority of the President in such cases. If, in truth, we live under a military despotism, let us know it. If the military can be ordered out to control our elections, let Congress

The deacon who took up a collection has laid it down again.

HOW MANY?

As the Secretary of the Navy thinks proper to turn out American mechanics from the Navy-yard, upon the pretence, we suppose, of economy, we would like to have him inform us how many hundred reams of paper, which could be bought any-where at \$4 25 a ream, he has furnished for the ise of Congress, for which he received \$6 04 a eam-paper inferior to the sample, but which the superintendent of Printing would not reject on ount of Mr. Toucey's being a member of the

Mr. Toucy has a tender care of Uncle Sam's purse, truly; his own, however, has become plethoric from the frequent transers from the former to the latter. His politics and paper-mill have been rofitable investments for Mr. ex-Senator and Sec retary Toucey. Both he and the thrifty Superin endent of Public Printing will perceive that w have heard something about their "busines

A NEW JERSEY FARM. The farm of Mr. James Buckelaw, at Jamesburg Monroe township, Middlesex county, is said to be one of the finest farms in New Jersey. Mr. owns 3,200 acres, 1,800 of which are under curri vation and in use, the rest being woodland. He has the present season:—In grass, 350 acres; in corn, 300 acres; in oats, 200 acres; in wheat 100 acres; in rye, 50 acres. Total, 1000 acres Besides this, there are in pasture 800 acres.

The rows of corn in one direction are nearly mile in length! The value of the crops this seaso will probably approximate \$20,000.

We wish we could induce about two or three hundred able bodied men, now living the life o loafers in this city, to turn out and make themselves f some use upon a farm.

MR. MATTESON.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times, says: I understand from good authority that Celonel Keitt, of South Carolina, declares his determination to move the expulsion of O. B. Mat eson from the House, next winter, if he re his seat without a re-election.

Mr. Matteson's is not the only case of corruptio and malfeasance likely to come before the next Congress. Some folks had better stand from

The National Convention of this Order effected permanent organization at Philadelphia, on Tuesday last. The buisness was mostly of a private nature, and on Wednesday the convention raged in revising the constitution of the Order gaged in revising the constitution of the Order. The delegates present represent the following camps: Pennsylvania—Nos. 1, 9, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 24, 81, 33, and 46; New York—Nos. 1, 4, and 11; District of Columbia—No. 1; Virginia—No. 2; Delaware—No. 1; New Jersey—No. 1; Indiana, No. 1. The following are the officers: President, D. McCathran, District of Columbia; Vice Presidents, T. J. Wright, Indiana, and A. H. Ellis, of New York; Secretary, J. P. Shindell Gobin, Asthur I. Arnold Va. Pa.; Assistant Secretary, Arthur J. Arnold, Va.; Doorkeeper, Wm. Pratt, Delaware. The convention has adjourned sine die. The city of New York was fixed upon as the place of holding the next convention which will assemble on the second Tuesday in August, 1858. A suitable block of marble is to be prepared for the National Wash ington Monument. Addresses were made by the delegates from a distance, giving glowing accounts of the condition of the Order in their respective

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. NEW YORK, AUGUST 17 .- The steamer Columbia Collins substitute) arrived here this morning. The Arabia arrived out on the 2d and the Was

The Arabia arrived out on the 2a and the Washington on the 5th.

The telegraph squadron left Queenstown on the 3d for Valencia bay.

The French Ambassador at Turkey had suspended his diplomatic relations with that Power because the Moldavian elections were not set aside.

A despatch from Madrid says that the Marquis Sarrano is to supersede General Concha as Gover nor-General of Cuba.

The East India Company makes a requisition for six thousand additional troops. Persia still refuses to evacuate Herat.

The death of Eugene Sue, the great French novelist, is announced A new Indian loan of £5,000,000 to £10,000,000

has been spoken of.
In the House of Lords Lord Panmure introduc a bill authorizing the embodiment of the militia in the new levies for India without calling Parliament together. He announced his intention of considerably increasing the rank and file of the army.

Lord John Russell's motion for the committee to inquire if Jews cannot be admitted on affirmation under existing acts was agreed to.

A despatch from Paris states that the Emperor and Empress were to leave St. Cloud to-day (Wed-

nesday) to visit Queen Victoria at Osborne.

The steamber Colombo arrived at Southampton Tuesday with the China and India mails. Her passengers firmly believe that Delhi has fallen. They state that the bazaar intelligence outstrips the Government despatches, and, according to the former, Delhi had fallentwhen the Madras passeagers left. They state also that an outbreak was fully expected in the Madras presidency. The male European population were under Seventeen hundred armed men were found about the residence of the ex-King of Oude, although by treaty he was not entitled to one.

Sir Colin Campbell's passage through Egypt was a continued series of ovations. He intends divid-ing the Indian army into six flying divisions. The plunder of the Indian treasures is estimated at nearly £2,000,000.

The basis of the Netherlands project for the abo lition of slavery in the West Indies is an indemnity to the proprietors of thirty-four millions of

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 5.-Cotton closed quiet but firm. Breadstuffs very dull, and all a e slightly lower. Western Canal 30s. a 30s. 6d, Philadel phia and Baltimore 30s. a 31s., Ohio 32s. Whea is dull, closing at a decline of 3d.; red 8s, a 83-4s. white 9s. a 9s. 7d. Corn is dull; mixed and yellow declined 6d. als., white 45s, a 46s, mixed and vellow 37 1-2s. a 38 1-2s. Provisions quiet.

WHO FILL OUR POOR HOUSES ?- According to the reports of the Superintendents of the Poor in Brooklyn, for the year ending July 31st, the total number of families relieved were as follows:

American, 479; foreign, 1,715; total, 2,294 Of the foreign there were 518 from Ireland, 70 Germany, 122 England, 2 Holland, 7 Sweeden, 15 Canada, 21 Scotland, 2 Nova Scotia, 1 Isle of Man, 1 West Indies, 3 France, 1 Prussia, 1 Wales, 1 Spain, 39 unknown. And these, according to Judge Crawford, have "a better right to vote at ons than native-born Americans

The Island of Fernando, Po, which has recently changed from Spanish to British rule, is situated on the west African coast, a few miles off the mouth of the river Niger. It has a surface of about one thousand square miles, and an estima ted population of fifteen thousand souls. It is noted for its salubrity for whites. The intention of the British Government is to establish there commercial depot for its explorations of the Niger, and for the purposes of trade on that great natural highway of Africa.

ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.-It is related of Washington that when he was superintending the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Capi tol on the 18th of September, 1793, a physician present offered him the only umbrella in the company, to shield him from the rays of the sin. H declined the proffered courtesy, with the remark ... Take it to the ladies, Doctor; I have been exposed to the sun before in the course of my life."

A Kansas emigration f ver has suddenly broken out in that neighborhood; some are moving who never thought of doing so before.

OFFICE SEEKING.

The Fincastle Va. Whig, makes son are like the good adm scapegrance of a son, thrown away.

It appears that the scramble for such offices in the gift of the government as still remain undisposed of, continues with unabated fervor. The applicants are generally men of robust constitutions, strong physical development, some of them able to earn \$1,50 a day by mauling rails, assisting in harvesting, and others might make a fortune by going to the west and becoming squatter sovereigns.

There are plenty of openings in this country for people who possess strength and health. There are many mechanical employments in which there exist a vast need of intelligent labor. There are ships which need sober, hardy fellows to navigate them, and such is the u gency of this requirement, that they are often willing to take 'landsmen;' so called, that is, green fellows, who know nothing

of navigation.

It is a matter of profound astonishment that It is a matter of profound astonishment that there should be such a general rush for office, when we consider the miserable stipend which office holders in general receive; their drudgery and dependence; no chance to become rich, none to acquire reputation; no established rule of promotion; no reward for merit; no chance for talent, however bright, to show itself in the dull routine of official business. In our own government, as in all others, favor, fear and affection, not worth, not fitness, carry the point. A man recommended by powerful influences, succeeds, and men of capacity, who have not such influences, fail. Boys are sometimes appointed and promoted over the heads of old, experienced men. The fortunate competitor, however, finds in the end that the prize he fancied he had drawn is a blank, or worse than a blank, a life of ill requited toils, of cringing than a blank, a life of ill requited toils, of cringing and servility, of kicks and cuffs; that, in a month he had bartered a freeman's birthright for a mess of miserable pottage.

A NEW Fusion.-The New Orleans Delta has he following reference to the new fusion now effecting between the national Democracy and Black Republicanism. Read it, men of the South :

The signs are pointing every day with more and more distinctness to a fusion of moderate Black Republicanism with the non intervention and non extension Democracy of the North. It is a pity that such sympathetic elements were not sooner blended together. It would have been all the better for us outside barbarians of the South, if the strong family likeness and kindred feeling had been more clearly manifested before the last Pres-idential election. It would have saved a deal of misconception and anxious dubiety, if it had been known in advance that Fremont and Buchana known in advance that Fremont and Buchanan, for all practical purposes, were convertible terms. Now, when fraternizing Northern supporters of each are washing their robes white in the blood of "bleeding Kansas," and are preparing to march hand in hand for the new political Jerusalem, the unsophisticated beholder is quite overcome with blended wonder, admiration and awe at the grand procession which they are forming.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.—The Philadelphia Bul letin expresses the fear that those who have been hoping that the labor question would be solved by the introduction of Chinese into the count where labor is needed, will find themselves great ly mistaken. It says:

In those Christian countries where the experi ment of Chinese immigration has been tried, the result has been anything but happy. In Califor nia, whither a better class have emigrated, and where many thousands seem now to be permanently established, they are regarded as the nentry established, they are regarded as the most troublesome class in the whole population. There are a few who make good domestics: but generally they are a corrupt, thieving, lying and licentious race, and cause a vast deal of discomfort in the community. In the West India Islands, whither a number of Chinese coolies have been transported, to be employed as laborers, the results are not more fortunate. In Cuba, where they are subjected to the dicipline, if not absolutely reduced to the condition, of the negro slave, they get along better. The strong hand of the overseer, the dread of punishment and unremitting vigilance over all their actions, restrain them from all the commission of the crimes and vices which make them so offensive in other countries. But in those parts of Jamaica where they have been employed they are a source of continual uneasiness, cent writer says that they are an intolerable ance; that they are inveterate thieve; no hous being safe from their depredations, either by day or by night, and that the whole community regar them with hatred and distrust.

MISSOURI.-THE POSITION OF MR. ROLLINS. The following is an extract of a speech made by h Rollins, probably Governor elect from Missouri, at St. Louis, during the last campaign :

"Now, in regard to my opinion on the subject Missouri is destined to be a free State. Very well; I am in favor of leaving that question to higher than human laws, and I am in favor of sulmitting that question to the laws of climate, of emigration, of labor, and of production, which, first or last, affect the destinies of man and commonwealths, and to the clear guidance of Him who does all things well. (Marks of enthusiasm.) does all things well. (Marks of enthusiasm.) Now, I am in favor of encouraging labor in our State; protecting the labor of this great city, and of the entire commonwealth in which we live. I am in favor of inviting and encouraging emigration to the State of Missouri from every part. (Cheers.) I say, let us throw wide open our doors and invite here men of the North, of the South, and men of every tongue and kindred upon the habitable globe. Invite them here to cultivate our prairies to till our land, to aid in developing our mineral re sources, and to aid us in filling up our great cities and making Missouri the proudest and noblest commonwealth in this sisterhood of States; and, if my friends, this cordial system of emigration from North and South—if, I say, this emigration in the course of years brings about such a dispro-portion between the white and black races that it is no longer the interest of the people of the State of Missouri to continue it a slave State, I say, then, let it go." (Tremendous cheers.)

PLAYING HER HUSBAND A TRICK .- The Andover (Mass.) Advertiser tells a story of a woman belong ing to that town, who had a asband, and threatened to drown herself in the great pond." Her husband was not at first alarmed, but at length she disappeared; soon her bonnet and shawl wers discovered at the water's edge, the alarm spread throughout the neighbor-hood, and diligent search was instituted. Several persons were engaged in dragging the pond; grappling irons were brought into requisition, but to no purpose. All efforts, however, proved abortive, and the anxious ones were about to give up in de spair, when io and behold, the lost one appeared safe and sound. She had been seated in a thicker overlooking the whole affair, and congratulated berself on having come it over them.

TERRIFIC POWOER EXPLOSION.—The Merchant's Powder Magazine, containing the whole stock of Halifax, exploded with a terrific concussion, shortly after midnight last night. One man was killed and 15 injured; five houses were demolished, and ten others partially destroyed. The government magazines and the new barracks were much shat tered, and nearly all the windows in the north part of the city were broken. The damage is espart of the city were broken. The damage is estimated at \$100,000 It is supposed to have been

the work of an incendiary.

The most intense excitement prevailed throughout the city for hours. Many persons were thrown from their beds, and others, bewildered, rushed to the streets for safety, imagining an earthquake had

TENNESSEE .- The Knoxville Register and Whig of the 12th inst., says: The news from Overton county settles the question of the Congressional election in this district. Mr. Maynard gains winety votes in Overton, or reduces the Democratic majority to that much less. This guarantees his election, though it is by a majority of about one to two hundred only.